neally by birth, education, religion, and feeling he national party. O'Brien's ancient Rueage eare to his accession a fletitious glamour. He t feebly great. He was born, in truth, ome centuries too inte. In theory a chieftain t the sixteenth century, with all a chieftain's of sept, fate east him in practice in Eton and Cambridge, and tamed him down to ens a high-toned, chivalrous gentieman, serupulcus in honor, incapable of trick, proud and cain; and though se thought himself, and was thought by some others, cold, prudent, and practical, was in reality as unpractical as any reamer among the whole Young Ireland band. O'Brien's idea of enfranchised Ireland would of have been a republic, as Parnell's is, with Parnell for its President, but a constitutional nonarchy, with the house of O'Brien on the throne. His character had this fatal defect. He was neither strong, daring, nor reckless enough for a revolutionary leader himself, and he was who was, Between O'Connell and O'Brien a

ones. The changed that this deliver, in the second control of the enthusiasm which kindled these results through the Nation, and he did it well. At the time he was reaping a large material fortune through that aplendid engine of press power which was his sole property, and which was fed by the gratuitous offerings of the best

brains in Ireland. Dillon, in a summer companionship of a few days in the western Highlands, fully expressed the Young Ireland feeling when, in reply to a friend who endeavored to reason with him on the folly of revolution, he apswered with a flery bluntness: "I am over thirty now, man. Do you think I am going to waste my life whining at the gate of England?" Duffy stood always somewhat between, like the cool diplomat he aspired to be, and realized alone of the lot a handsome fortune. D'Arcy McGee, who was a brilliant speaker, restless intriguer, and genial companion, but a man generally of fascinating insincerities and feeble fidelities, was Duffy's chief confident and friend, and, like him, landed in the service of that crown they had once consecrated to the world's condemna-

The State trials in Ireland tore aside the mask from both Irelands, Old and Young, dis-played the policy of both in its naked truth and, with the difference thus disclosed made the success of either impossible That the repeal of the Union was the allabsorbing aspiration of O'Connell's inmost oul, that he longed and labored for it, and tha he believed fully in his power of achieving it by his ways, we thoroughly believe. But his ways were not the ways of Young Ireland. hoped, though he did not fully believe that us

round the circumstances of the moment, was he found himself freed from imprisonment by the Whig law i rds, and the party who would not govern Ireland through him replaced by the one which would, he desired another Litchfield House treaty and another procursor policy similar to that of 1834-1839 of conceptions and patronage, which would serve as and manners of St. Stephen's. He so many levers to his last purpose-Repeal.

Young Ireland, of prouder feeling and bolder temperament, rebelled. O'Connell had encoun tered in his past career many similar obstructions to his march, but in the strength of his youth he had playfully pushed them aside or strode over them. He was in the habit of moving men like Punchinellos, chiefly by the cord of their vanities. Severe obedience, however, at a certain point was the doctrine of the Church, for whose priesthood he was reared, the enduring corner stone on which it stood. O'Connell believed in it in politics, as in religion, which with him touched each other at every point. He too proud, dainty, and punctilious to follow one at first tried the old method, flattered, wheedled, threw up bridges of gold for O'Brien, tried nil

The blood all tervor and the blood all gaile. The patrot's blustness and the blood all gaile. But his weakness lay beside his great qualities as valleys lie beside mountains, finding protection in their shade. In this mixture of great qualities and weaknesses, in the manner as well as in the matter of his life's work, he was indeed not one man, but all Ireinard's epitome. His genius, massive gnd majestic as his frame, sometimes made him seem a Celtic Atlas bearing all the weight of Ireland and all her hopes. At other times he was the Shaughraun's self, the sortiof fun and frolic smiling as he tricked his foes and brought all their malice to naught with a glittering jest or drove them in confusion tefore him amid peaks of inextinguishable laughter from gods and men. He belonged to Kerry, but to look on him was to look on Tipperary. Waterford, Dublin, and all the fairy regions of Ireland, moved with one purpose and with one volcanic voice, compelling the world to heartmore. Those of the Young Iroland party who cast their let with his have shown a far different feeling from Duffy. It found faithful expression in the eloquent words of Richard O'Gorman, spoken at the Coutennial calebration after time had given him a similar opportunity of revising any hasty judgment. at the Centennial constration after time had given him a similar opportunity of revising any basty judgment.

No matter where men suffered wrong; no matter where men suffered wrong; no matter wint was their race or creed or solor; no matter howstrong was the power that oppressed them; his guilant nature flew to their succor, and his potent voice was carnest in their cause. He lived a life noble, brilliant, and fruitful; and if there be in Ireland to day a bolder and manifer tone of thought; if neaseless secturian quarrel has caused; if Protestant ascendancy is a thing of the past, and all men are equal before the law and tree to worship God as they will; if Irishmen are becoming united in wise and practical efforts for the good of Ireland; if there is in Ireland a literature active, brilliant, and racy of the soil—much of the change is due to that wise and brave man who, in perilous times, sustained the reputation of his country, rebuked every slight cast on her, gave and took blows in her defence, taught her to think with force, the great and good man whose grave is in Giasnevin, but woose spirit sill moves, inspires, and animates Ireland. For nearly thirty years he has ian in intagrave; and yet to might I bear his voice as I think I heard it long ago—clear, musical, impressive—aftering the lines of Moore which he loved to repeat:

Wet them all tread was the press, springs and tox

hoped, though he did not fully believe, that he might obtain from the fears of Peel, who had an inexpressible horror of anything like civil war, the same concession he had once won, and achieve by terror of a revolution all that a revolution itself would accomplish. He, perhaps, was right in his measure of the man who had yielded emancipation and subsequently there was a power behind Peel which but there was a power behind Peel which would have puisled his hand had he dared to extend it. The proclamation of Clontarf and tile writ of trial struck down this hope. O'Connell's mind was essentially legal, his policy was a lawyer's policy, and his ways a lawyer's policy and his ways a lawyer's policy, and his ways a lawyer's policy and part of trial struck down this hope. O'Connell's mind was essentially legal, his politics as in law he was in the kall of jaying his damages at a thousand when he capected a hundred. He availed himself for his client freland, either rode or wriggled through difficulties, and pliably twined himself for his client freland; either rode or wriggled through difficulties, and pliably twined himself without scrupic of any means to with the verific to his word and two discounts and the received distinctions and knowledge of what he speaks, may pessitly fill in the lead of the facility and divorced free; and being a court time. He record has and divorced free, and the facility and divorced free, and the facility and the received It would be easy to apply the knife to the mo-

LIFE AMONG THE JESUITS

Observations in the Novitlate at Manress, or HYDE PARK, N. Y., Dec. 14.-Manresa, a Jesuit novitiate, is on the bank of the Hudson just across from this place. It is so called after the cave in which St. Ignatins wrote his "Spiritual Exercises." The house was originally built for a country bouse, but it is made to serve the purposes of the novitiate. The grounds. which include about 130 acres, slope gradually down to the river's edge. The location i beautiful and healthy. Access to the novitiate is somewhat difficult. Having once been a pupil of the Jesuits, I received the favor of an invitation to visit there. I was met at Hyde Park and rowed across the Hudson to Manress As I came up the path to the house I noticed college chum pacing slowly to and fro, his eyes fixed on a book. Seeing me, he bowed, as I thought, very formally. This was explained later when I learned that he was simply obeying a rule which prevented him from address

## ODD HAPPENINGS.

A Romantle Wedding, a Shower of Fish, the Curious Nest of English Sparrows, &c. By a change of channel the Missouri River cut off one housand acres from Kansas and added it to Missouri.

thousant acres from Assess and solded it to Missouri.

A clusting tree in Harrent County, Md., were this year nuts each one of which consisted of three chestnuts joined in one.

A carpenter while renairing a house in St. John's, discovered heneath a partially decayed window sill \$5,000 in bank notes. in bank nodes.

The original seckel pear tree, 150 years old, still stands on the store of the Delivers. This tree was produced from a seed that was washed on shore.

A Norwich, Coan, hank carried off a chicken and droped in an injusting field to tenst on his victim. The chicken length the hawk for three hours, and finally vanguished II.

While the residence of Irving Clay of Grand River, Mr. was burning a to ded musicalitying upon a gun rack was discharged, and the contents, consisting of turkey abot, wounded two of the children.

was useless, and after a betrothal of two hours they were married.

A Madeira County Texan gathered over 1,000 bushels of becan muts trebu his harm and sold them, to San Automotion St. 40 per his het. It has not profit was \$3,400 on the error, the entire coat, of gathering, and marketing being just \$20.

Eith Donesy, the affinned, wife of Courad Seitz of Monroe, Ain, when motified of his death, with back this telegram. "Delay thoursal two days. I we'be ready for increal with him." She was, she committed according to the modified attended to the second of the profit of the second of t

take in their oills and beat forcibly against the mirror. The following indice appears in the Princeton Binner under the heading "Information wanted." "Stephen M Littleton is sail to have died at Princeton, July 25, 1871. If any one can excellable the fact of his death he will render not only comfort, but material assistance to his widowed nother."

A diamond ring lay on a marble slab in Cambridge, Macs, where a ledy had placed it before washing her habits. An host offerward a mouse was seen to ringer as the reason with the ring around his body, having crawled into that it was standing in its edge. The mouse was alterward caught and the ring recovered.

A Hartford woman has been married and divorced four

THE TREATRE ON THE ROAD.

Players, Scenery, and Proporties Journeying Together-Scinery Made to Fit Any Stage. Probably the most remarkable vehicle in the city is the truck invented by Isaac Wall, an attaché of the Park Theatre, to meet the re-quirements of the latest theatrical custom, that of travelling in troupes or combinations all over the country, equipped with every appur tenance of a show except the theatre building. the curtain, and the seats. Not long ago Ham-let or Rip Van Winkle travelled alone, carrying gripsack or followed by a trunk, and upon arriving at a "date," as they call a place at which they are billed, they found a theatre with scenery adaptable to almost any play, and a company of local favorites who were rehearsing preparatory to the star's arrival, unless, as was often the case they had known for years the lines they were to speak. In those days would have made but little difference if the Dutchman or the Dane had come without their costumes. Any theatre in the land would have been able to provide the properties.

Now these things are managed differently. The stars, the stock players, the scenery, the

cortumes, everything, in short, except the theatree themselves and the workmen whom the public never see, and never ought to bear, are on the road, traveling from place to place. The metropolitan successes, metropolitan and the metropolitan successes, metropolitan and wings active the control of the metropolitan musicians are shown far and wide. It is in order to carry the great drops and wings economically and safely that Mr. Wall invented the singular wagon that is occasionally seen moving through the streets. As secency to various sizes, it was necessary to have a truck suitable for the widest or the narrowest, the longest or the shortest pieces, and the consequence is that by means of a telescopic shaft connecting the front and rear axies this remarkable vehicle is sometimes ten feet long and sometimes thirty feet long, while shaft connecting the road of the wagon is quite easily changed from an ordinary to an extraordinary width. When housed and out of use, it takes up only the room of four wheels and their axies. Props, which are the big scenes acress the back of the stars, and are in reality curtains, are very big and very heavy. Those at Booth's, for instance, are sometimes fifty-three feet wide, and Booth's stars is not as big as that of the Academy or the Thalia. The bigsestdrops are not clumsy to carry, that the caivas is helicy y and the paint almost doubles. As a start of the Academy or the Thalia. The clingestdrops are not clumsy to carry, that the caivas is helicy three feet that acress the up, paint side on the telescopic truck when it is lengthened out. The main difficulty is to sustain them so that they will not rub, break, or bend, and to find railroad cars long enough to hold them. The Ponnsylvania Railroad has the three longest cars in the world, and they are in constant demand by theatrical travelling troups.

The flats' and "wings' give the most trouble under the modern combination system. They have to be specially maile, Fints are those that they will not the modern the paint of the pain

COURTSHIP AS IT IS AND WAS.

Facts and Opinions on the Nubject by the Rev. Mr. Goss in Utah Hall. Utah Hall, Eighth avenue and Twentyfifth street, was thronged last evening with an audience mainly composed of young men and maidens who giggled or laughed vociferously at the points made by the Rev. C. C. Goss in his lecture on "The Scriptural Modes of Courtship." Courtship, he said, meant paying polite attention to a young lady, or soliciting her heart and hand. Sometimes the object is doubtful, but when a man goes to the old folks, asks their consent, and then pope the question to the young lady, there can be no mistaking it. After a reference to the creation of Eve for lonely Adam and the union of Cain to a young woman in the land of Nod, he said that the first recorded case of courtship and marriage was that of Isiac and Rebecca. In this Isiac had nothing to do about the matter, but the marriage was the contrary, and the children do everything. This was the custom at the time, but now it is exactly the contrary, and the children do everything. He thought that there should be a union of both plans, and that young people should not marry without their parents consent. In marriage at the present time usen think principally of money, and want the girl thrown in, but in those days the men had to pay for their brides, and the father who had eighteen or twenty daughters was considered a lucky fellow. This might be thought unfortunate for the poor man, but it was not so, as the cirl could be obtained by other means than money—work, for instance. Jacob thus obtained his wife. A man who will stick to a thing for fourteen years, as he did had some stuff in him. Nowadays they wanted to harry up matters, as one of them generally feared that the other would get out of the tiles of marrying. He bade his hearers not to trifle with their lovers, but when they had in affection for a person to stick to him. Marriage should be encouraged more, he thought. In old times marriages were encouraged. For the first year the bridegrooms could not be drafted and were exempt from holding office. The latter he did not think would be necessary in New York, but the exemption from paying taxes, he had no doubt, would immediately send all the wealthy old bachelors of the city to couring. As for himself, he would encourage marriage in overy possible way. It was the best condition for the peace and prosperity of mankind, and was the only remedy against adultery. Amonr the Assyrians the midens and hand. Sometimes the object is doubtful, but when a man goes to the old folks, asks their ly one, not on account of the money, but be-cause it had been his experience that the girls who were most homely externally were apt to be the most lovable.

> A Ballad of Antique Dances, Prom Brigguesa.

Before the town had lost its wits
And scared the bravery from its beaux.
And scared the bravery from its beaux.
When the bravery from the beaux.
And verse was risp and clear as prose,
Ere Chick and Strephon came to blows
For votes degrees, and character,
The world frolored to point its toes
In Gigues, Cavottes, and Minusta.

11. The solemn fiddlers i such their kits.
The tingling claricitist of efficies
With control and during and ince.
And, with all its assure and fitter.
Through fitters eraw as royal shows.
With noble airs and properties.
Toey move, to rivitius fitnied knows,
In Gigues, Gavottes, and Minuets. III.

O Fans and Swords. O Sacques and Mita.
That was the better part you chose!
You know not how the exame some chits
Waltz, Polkia, and Schottsche arrae.
Nor how Quadrine—a mind of doze
In time and time—the dame besets;
You sired your fashion oil the close
In Gigues, Gavottes, and Minueta. ENVOY

Muse of the many twinking hose, terestchore, O teach your pets. The state, the charm, the grace that glows in Girice, Gavettes, and Minues!

THE APPAREL OF GRIEF. The Ordering of Costly Mourning Costumes-

How Poor People Manage. Death knocks at the door of the east side tenement and pulls the bell of the Fifth avenue palace with impartial hand; but when his work has been accomplished, very different results follow. There are reformers who believe that not only funerals should be very plain and inexpensive, but that the wearing of mourning costumes should be discouraged or abolished altogether. Those who deal in the habiliments of woe, however, say that such sentiments do not appear to be taking root. Women, rich and poor, follow the fashion of, and the fashions in, mourning with as much persistency as they do any other fashions. When a member of a wealthy family dies, it is not uncommon to send an order for a complete outfit of mourn ing for each member of the family, as well as for each of the servants. Sometimes the order merely describes the age and sex of each per-

ing for each nember of the family, as well as for each of the servants. Sometimes the order merely describes the age and sex of each person, and his or her relationship to the deceased, leaving all matters of taste to the deader in mourning goods. At other times each article required is specified with particularity, and often some lady member of the family, an aunt or sister of the dead person, visits the store and attends personally to the selection of the goods. "I have often noticed," said a dealer in mourning goods yesterday, "that no matter how deep and reputine the grief of such a customer may be, she soon loses a sense of it when site begins to examine goods, and displays as much interest in the various styles as if she were selecting an outfit for a foreign tour."

An order such as has been referred to can be filled in ten hours. There are extensive mourning goods departments in all of the large retail dry goods houses, but it is said that there is not and has never been but one store in New York that deals exclusively in mourning goods. The filling of orders with promptness is rendored possible by the keeping in stock of readymade suits capable of being altered to suit the measurements that may be received. Often families at a distance from New York send for goods, and though their faces are unknown to the dealers their names are as familiar as the faces of their New York customers. This is particularly the case where the family has a large kinship. Ready-made suits in stock cost from \$12.50 to \$100 apiece. The cost of an entire mourning outlit is frequently as high as \$350. Outliss for four ladies in one family, recently filled, were paid for with a check for \$1.400. A complete outlift consists of the following articles: A suit, veil, clock, bonnet, handkershiefs and gloves. Cloaks cost from \$5 up to \$100 apiece. The way of the shapes of mourning bonnets iron \$5 up to \$25.

Dresses are trimmed with crupe for deep mourning to not some ladies begin to lighten their mourning after the lapse of one year,

Process is legun.

The family must be poor indeed whose female members do not go into some degree of mourning after death has chered. The ordinary recourse is to borrow mourning clothes for the funeral. In a large number of cases the family has some branch that is better to do than itself. On such relatives, no matter what quarrels have kept them naws before, the duty is paramount to lend mourning goods for the funeral. If the dresses cannot be obtained in this way there is a good chance that some of the neighbors will accommodate them. A death, like a birth, affords an occasion when women put aside neighborly quarrels, and a proffer of mourning garments is often made by a personal enemy. The styles of these garments are such as they may happen to be. After the funeral the clothes are returned, but they are in many cases borrowed again for special occasions, as, for example, when the mourners attend church for a Sunday or two after the funeral. As time goes by and new clothing is to be purchased black is chosen instead of colors. Black is durable, and therefore cheap. Poer women of middle age, or past it, often continue to war black beyond the time of mourning for economical reasons. mourning for economical reasons.

SUING HER PRIEST.

The Action Brought by Margaret Bennis against the Rev. Father McMahon. A suit that excites much interest among the members of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in Duane street, will be called for trial in the Supreme Court on Jan. 3. It is brought by Margaret Bennis against the Rev. Father James McMahon, the pastor of the church, The plaintiff claims that Father McMabon owes her \$2,395, property that belonged to her sister. Ann Farley, deceased, who gave it to the defendant to keep for her during her lifetime, and died intestate while the money was still in

Father McMahon's hands.

James A. Kelly, the plaintiff's lawyer, says that Markaret Bennis and Ellen McQuillan were the Esters of Ann Farley, who owned property worth about \$6.000. The three sisters were advanced in years and very illiterate, neither of them being ableto read or write. In 1870 Mrs. Farley made over the bulk of her neither of them being able to read or write. In 1870 Mrs. Farley made over the bulk of her fortune to Father McMahon, under the stipulation that she should be supported while she lived. It is claimed that she subsequently regretted this action, and endeavored to not her money tack, but without success. On Ang. 1. 1878, she died suddenly, and without making any disposition of the property held by Father McMahon. Her two sisters, so far as could be ascertained, were her only living relatives, and letters of administration were granted by Surrogate Cavin to Margaret Bennis, who, with her sister. Etten McQuillan, went to Father McMahon and asked for Mrs. Farley's property. Father McMahon, it is asserted, did not deny that he had received the money, but alleged that he had paid \$605 for their sister's funeral expenses, and expected \$395 as compansation for his trouble and anxiety of mind in the matter. The sisters thought these amounts expelues them, but as he declined to make any abatement they finally agreed to any him \$1,000, and take \$2,000, which he said was all their sister's estate left, as antisfaction for their claim. Mr. Kelly says that Father McMahon told them he could not conveniently pay the \$2,000 at once, but would do so in six months, paying the sisters in the meanwhile? her cent, interest as before. But when the time for paying the payior asked that settlement be deferred for another hail year, he, meanwhile, paying the payior asked that settlement be deferred for another hail year, he, meanwhile, paying the payior asked that settlement be deferred for another hail year, he, meanwhile asked by a paying interest as before. But when the time for paying the principal acain arrived. Mr. Kelly says, another delay was asked for, and at the end of a year and a half the money was still unjuid. It is alleged that no part of it has yet been paid, and Father McMahon is sued for \$2.305, with interest from a time when, they says Eather McMahon ceased to pay it, thus allowing the fittle of the second of the payin fortune to Father McMahon, under the stipula-

\$395 said to have been asked for personal remouraction.

Father McMahon's counsel, Charles E. Miller, said:

"Our answer to the complaint is a total denial, and we do not recognize Margaret Bennis as the executrix of her sixer's estate. I do not care to go minutely into the particulars of our delence, but the case will come up in about two weeks, and we will certainly prove the invalidity of Mrs. Bennis's claim. With regard to Father McMahon's taking care of his parishnown's property I have nothing to say, except that he unites business with his pastoral duties."

PERJURY IN A DIVORCE SUIT. The Allegations that are Made Against a

Application has been made to the General
Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for the punishment of Peter Baum, a lawyer of Dutchess County, for his alleged misconduct in the divorce suit of Mary A. Simmons against

CHARLESTOWN Vt., Doc. 21.—It is claimed that samped stoody or Charlestown, Vt., is the champeour our band of the world. He is 35 years of acc, and have on the poor farm in this town. Not long spo, at a single stiting in the hotel in Islami Point, he disposed of axy quark to oysters, with some earth dozen crackers, forty large doughnuts, and six mines pies. He claims that his notice can be affun, as he has known fur to sat a tenguarity pan of baked beans at one utiling.

THE GREAT PARIS SALON OF THE DAY. A Charming Eventity at Mine. Adam's Temple of the Muses.

From the Pall Mill Gasette.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Mmc. Adam confesses herself tired of politics. Henceforth Mme. Adam's salons are to be a temple of the muses, and the editress of La Nouvelle Revue, the chief priestees. No lady of our time is better qualified to officiate in this character. Mme. Adam's salons are to be a temple of the muses, and the editress of La Nouvelle Revue, the chief priestees. No lady of our time is better qualified to officiate in this character. Mme. Adam's a pangan, and has a soul open, to every actistic and literary influence capable of refining, and anusing. There is a very laughing sister among the Pierian Nine; she is not the neglected one in Mme. Adam's temple.

An entire softes was dedicated a few Sunday evenings back to tragic postry. Paul Deroulede road his "Monthitees," which was very fine, but rather high pitched for Paris. The only part of it that has been assimilated is the name, which has already been added to the current sleng of the Boulovards. The presty actress is now a "Monthites." To call her anything else would be to appear out of date as "Rip Van Witkle." Mme. Adam's guests were on last Nunday night afforded a vista on the Par East. The fair triesdess of the muses thought it would be well to entertain her numerous and distinguished friends with something spectacular. A happy notion presented itself. What I Japan, which is new and all the rage in Europe and America, were to be the "motive" of a spectacular lecture? The will to carry out this idea soon opened a way. M. Gaston Bérardi the younger is an habitue of Mme, Adam's salon. He has travelled with M. Félix Regamy in J. au, and both closely observed the manners, customs, monuments, and seenery of that country. Regamy is a draughteman of sure and rapid hand, and his brain teems with droif fancies. It would be chie, thought Mme, Adam, to lave such a handsome pair of showmen as this artist and young Berardi. Mme, Adam, to lave such a handsome pair of showmen as this artist and young Berardi. Mme, Adam, to lave such a handsome pair of showmen as thi

conjurors, animais, and people, and of the astonishing resemblance of the former class of living creatures to the latter. Regamy was to lifustrate in colored chaise on a sneet of the whity-brown paper, which, as soon as it was filled, he was to throw back over the board to which it was attached.

The lecturor is son of Bérardi, the founder of the Independence Belgr, the Paris section of which he manares. He has a fair and very classic profile, and the sort of thick early hair that Greek sculptors gave to their young demigods. Where nature, in moulding him, departed from antiquity, was in placing the eyes too close together. He has square shoulders and the attitude of a self-conscious man. The style is a little stry. It is that of a head clerk in a wholesale dealer's exhibits ment. Wholesale dealers' assistants have a clear, explicit address, and a "you-may-take-ti-or-leave-it-alone" manner which excludes the flexibility that is a part of grace. This bouse of business style, however, was just the thing for Mme, Adam's entertainment. M. Bérardi was the descriptive and explanatory catalogue, and M. Régamy did with splendid success the picture exhibition. The account given by the lecturer of the Jupanese stags was interesting, and new to most of those present. Stare machinery is primitive. The ghost of a woman drowned in a well is drawn up by a visible pulley, to which a real tree planted on the stage serves as fulcrum.

Régamy caused some laughter by drawing a ghost wrapped in a winding sheet, which was a Japanese Sarah Bernbardt. Ghosts play a prominent part in the Japanese drama. After the shade of "Sarah" had been drawn out of the woil, there was a scene from a tracedy which is a Par Eastern counterpart of Hamiltonian is a Par Eastern counterpart of Hamiltonian is a Par Eastern counterpart of Hamiltonian is a Par Eastern counterpart of the woman appears to her infant in her accustomed garb and premortuary appearance. The woman appears to her infant in her accustomed garb and premortuary appearance. The woman ap

to that with the beautiful Mrs. Cartwright, who is to Croole brunettes what the late Duchess of Sutherland in her finest bloom was to Anglo-Saxon blondes. Alphouse Daudet, who is very short sighted, made an excuse of his infirmity to get close to the artist. Daudet is of the Saraenic south of France type. Had the Saraeens not overrun Provence in the early ages of French history, and left their mark upon it, there would be no Alphonse Daudet in our time to write delicious works of fiction based on fact.

short sighted, made an excuse of his infirmity to get close to the artist. Daudet is of the Saracenie south of France type, Had the Baracens not overrun Provence in the early ages of French history, and left their mark upon it, there would be no Alphonse Daudet in our time to write delicious works of fiction based on fact. This charming novelist appears much younger than his age. Prose eyes, of the short-sighted ness of which he complains, are intensety black, beaming, and most kindly. They express above everything else sensibility. Daudet is a lover of childhood. His son does his school or a lover of childhood. His son does his school or a lover of childhood. His son does his school or a lover of childhood. His son does his school or a lover of childhood. His son does his school or a love of childhood. His son does his who he is working at his so ir all love of childhood. His son does his school or a love of childhood. His son does his working at his so ir all love of childhood. His son does his shool were to a house where they have been selling with Roland Bonaparte and his bride. Cernusch's spiended Jupiterian had towered above jeweiled conflures. It is of pagan heauty, and so handsome that it seems made on purpose to be worshipped. Paul St. Victor, who came with his daughter Claire to see the Japan. The came with his daughter Claire to see the Japan. The came with his daughter Claire to see the Japan. The came with his daughter Claire to see the Japan. The came with his daughter Claire to see the Japan. The came were very flue, and they and the neck encircled with more danounds worked into classic patients. The deed the motor of the fine his or a commentation in brilliants. The arms were very flue, and they and the neck encircled with more danounds worked into classic patients. The deed the motor of the fine his patients and the provider and had not being to the fine his or the fin

YOUNG LADIES WANTED. The Would-be Manager of a Travelling Company Fails to Got Singers.

What took a Sun reporter to Dramatic Hall at 1 o'clock on Thursday was an advertisement for young ladies to sing and wear tights in a travelling company at \$12 a week. Dra-

ment for young ladies to sing and wear tights in a travelling company at \$12 a week. Dramatic Hall is at 46 Houston street. The reporter went up stairs, past a large empty hall, to the third story. He heard musical sounds as he got higher, which he traced through an open doorway to a smaller hall where the reception was in progress.

Instead of a large number of young woman, musically gifted and physically adapted to appear well in tights, only three persons of this description were present. Taking a seat in the rear of the hall, the reporter saw them in conference with the man in charge and heard their voices tested. They were fashionable ciathes, were conely, and their singing seemed to give satisfaction.

Then three girls, simbolly dressed, accompanied by an older woman came in. One of these girls had a remarkably good voice. Then another young woman of excessive respectability, apparently out out for an instructress of youth in a Sunday school, came, essayed to sime, and had no success.

No other person presenting herself, the reporter approached the man in charge, and the three accepted ones, and asked him how he was making out.

I expected to have a hundred applicants," was the reply, "and I have only had see many as you have seen. The profession is busy this

Troubles About Wills.

Dutchess Countr, for his alleged misconduct in the divorce suit of Mary A. Simmons against Dr. Duane B. Simmons, who is now in Japan. It is alleged that Baum secured perjured testimony, took a judgment of divorce by default, obtained a decree in apite of an order from the Court setting aside the default, and then falled to fish the decree. The decree of divorce, it was only the suit of t

SNOW BOUND ON THE PLAINS.

Travellers Caught in the Flercest October Storm Ever Known to Nebraska. From the Worrester Spy.

We pitched our tents carelessly, intending

to take an early start next morning. But, alas

for our expectations! During the night a strong wind set in from the northwest, and about 4 A.

M. it began to snow. None of us could judge

well of weather indications in Nebraska, and

our guide did not suspect anything serious, for the oldest inhabitant could not recollect a bliz-zard in October, and it was now only the 15th of the month. The guide thought, and the drivers believed, that the storm would cease at 12 M., and we, of course, trusted to their judgment. But, instead, the storm grew flercer, the snow fell more rapidly, and the northwest gale increased in fury. Before night so much snow had fallen that if it had lain as it fell it would have been at least one foot deep, but now it had been piled into drifts so that our mules stood with their feet nearly as high as the wagon tops, and the stove and furniture in our winton tops, and the stove and furniture in our cook's tent were completely hidden from view.

The night shut in upon us gloomy and awful. We had two light canvag tents, in each of which siept four men, with just blankets enough to keep them comfortable in ordinary weather. But now we must provide for the guide, two drivers, and a porters who had usually slept in the waxons, and, as they were but slimly provided with clathing, we must ahare our stock with them. There was but little sleep in the tenthat night, for the cold was intense, and the wind was so terrible in its effects that we feared every moment the larger tent would fail, though we had strengthened it by poles and cords in every conceivable way. With the morning light it seemed as if all the spirits of the air were let loose, and all day long the storm roured with ever-increasing fury. The snow had so beaten in that when we awoke we found ourselves buried beneath it, an now we were obliged to gather all our bedding into the middle of the tent to keep it from being wet through. No man could long endure the storm outside, and we stood huddled together from morning till night, stambing our feet to keep from suffering. Even then we could not keep comfortable. For hours together we stood with our backs braced against the tent to keep it from giving way under the great weight of the snow and the terrific force of the gale. I know of no language which can be used to convey to any pecson, inexperienced in such a time any adequate conception of the fury of the storm. During the second day we succeeded in digiting our little stove out of the snowdriff, and, setting it at the entrance of our tent, we managed to keep a little fire through the rest of the day and night. But our store of wood was very small, and there was no more to be had within we knew not how many miles. The other tent's company had no stove and no fire. During the second night of the storm consent that the creative conditions that our notices we might all perish together. So we stood bending o cook's tent were completely hidden from view. The night shut in upon us gloomy and awful. We had two light canvas tents, in each of which

Indian Police an Active Reality-A Suggestive

From the Deadwood Time

A bee flew into a pitcher that stood on a doorstep of a house in Roston. A dog, coming along, saw the bee, and house in Roston. A dog, coming along, saw the bee, and his boad went down into the pitcher after the insect. The bee made it hyelv for the dog, and he could not new withdraw his head, and the circas began in earnest. The dog howeled fenerally and began to plante wildly about, and then shared on a man run down the street. The dog, being completely blindholded by the pitcher, could not such immedit but so under the feet or a stout man, and both tack a roll in the guiter, and the shouls of the man, who did not strength or linguise his sannyance, were at soud as the veils of the dog. A policinan, coming up, brake in the pitcher and the show at the same time.

During the draining of some huge carp ponds recently in salesa, it was observed that frozs were clinging to the larges of many of the larger fish, and that most of these lines for many of the larger fish, and that most of these lines were blind, the frozs force test being found fruily fixed in the eye sockets of their victims. The carp frequently have somy crust on its head, upon which the fruit feeds, and when once solidly scaled, they soon subscribed, and when once solidly scaled, they soon subscribed in the first feeds, and when once solidly scaled, they soon subscribed in the first frozs force one perial of timeer. We we rathing these vorecous barrachians held on to their living pastures was exeminined by the point master, who becade hy a carp weighbing two pounds and a link and held it suspended in the air by one of the hind fees of a frog bereich dip not a carp weighbing two pounds and a link and held it suspended in the air by one of the hind fees of a frog bereich dip not a carp weighbing two pounds and a link and held it suspended in the air by one of the hind fees of a frog bereich dip not a carp weighbing two pounds and a link and held it suspended from its long and the parasited croaser has shown his seat, racidly waste away, and die withi when his seat rapidly waste away, and die within a to 'unfit from the commencement of their martyrdom. A rai that had been caucht in a Syracuse, N. T., grocery, and tamed, was released from its cage during her owing a shaence, could her was into one of her accustomed foles in the wall, and was clerying in her freedom. Some weeks afterward, Eins, the rateacher, saw a rai just its head ont or actions in the wainseat. He called softly "Jinny! Jinny". To his surprise the amount congress from its hiding place, approached him cantionally, and then ran no his tromers by into his lapsid composed itself for his caresses. It was Jinny. She sillowed him to carry her backs to her case, and, when there are sent after west structure to the succer from which she had been accustomed to each hip food and drink. He sold her for 21 to a retail higher feals and drink. He sold her for 21 to a retail higher feals and drink. He sold her for 21 to a retail higher feals will know a passing that the internal to each first the sulface, and surprise her the context and the context of the context o

LONGEVITY NOTES.